

The Hillsborough Recorder.

J. D. CAMERON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TRUTH FEARS NO FOE, AND SHUNS NO SCRUTINY.

TERMS:—\$1 50 A YEAR, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

Vol. 5, No. 32.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C., JULY 11, 1877.

—Old Series, Vol. 12.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEWS

Blackwood's Magazine.

The Leonard Scott Publishing Co.

Continued from the previous page.

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LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW

WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal)

BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW (Evangelical)

AND

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DIMINISHING IN AUSTRIA.

An Austrian officer contributes to a

paper an account of a duel which took

place not very long ago at Vienna, and

which is interesting as showing the state of

the law concerning single combats which

exists on the banks of the Danube. The

law which is still in vigor in the Austrian

army are the same as those which existed

in the days of Maria Theresa, and they are

extremely severe. One of the least im-

portant articles in the code is that which

states that any officer who has been trifled

with in the right of doing his duty or

discharge of his duty, and who fails to demand

satisfaction for an insult must be tried by

court-martial.

The writer says, to make use of a

weapon against an adversary without defense is

repugnant to a sense of honor, but the law is

there inflexible. On the subject of a blow,

the law of Maria Theresa is very harsh; it

holds that an officer who has been struck

cannot be satisfied by a duel, and that

the reputation should be maintained by

other means, that the officer who receives a

blow should run his adversary through, or

put a bullet through his heart, without

hesitation.

Now for the application. A few years

ago, a captain of hussars lived in the

frontiers of Austria, where his regiment

was quartered. He was five and twenty

years of age, and belonged to one of the

best families of Hungary; he was loved by his

commander and admired by his men.

One day, as he was preparing to leave

his house, a captain of infantry, Baron H—

called, and, though unknown to Count

Z—, was received in the most friendly

manner. After talking for some time, Count

Z—, who said that he was looking out for a

good lieutenant, who would take his

place, and who would be a good

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RUSTCHUCK AND GIURGEVO.

The New York Tribune says: When

Rustchuck, which has been vigorously

besieged for several days, was besieged in

1816, its fortifications were so extensive

as to require a garrison of 10,000 men. It

had a single rampart and was situated without

bastions, counterescarpments, glacis or outworks.

The Russians were unable to hold it after

they had captured it, and their commander,

Kanash, was forced to evacuate it. From

that day to this its fortifications have been

constantly rebuilt and strengthened, and it

is now defended by eight thousand troops

on the land side, with a great ditch and

counterescarpment. The water-side is pro-

vided by a regular front, and by the great

bastion of Kala Alla Tabia, which projects

into the river. Since 1851 the works of the

fortress have been extended so that they

now overlook the town, which flows into the

Danube immediately above the town.

The general form of the fortress is

described as being that of a right-angled triangle, the

hypotenuse, formed by six bastions, being

located along the river. At the western angle of the triangle is the

citadel, which is a fortified work. Advanced

works have been constructed on the farther

side of the town in the form of redoubts,

and some of them have been provided

with heavy guns. The fortifications have

also been strengthened both by the

detached works and by the bastions, and

the latter are connected with one another

and with the bastions by subterranean

passages. The key of the fortress is the

citadel, which is the highest point of the

position, and is known as the Fort de la

Liberte. The town and the other detached

works are completely surrounded. The

Turks have been taking possession of the

earthworks since the opening of hostilities.

The great outwork on the extreme right of

the Turkish position, which was begun six

weeks ago, has been finished, and the earth-

works on the lower ground near the town

have been strengthened. On the slope of

the bank near the mouth of the river

several batteries have been constructed.

The total number of guns is 170, of which

40 are Krupp guns. The population of

Rustchuck is 12,000, and is about 40

miles from the sea.

On the opposite side of the Danube is

Giurgevo. In 1828-9 it was defended in

true Turkish fashion, and the slaughter of

the Russians before the town was terrible.

Between Rustchuck and Giurgevo is an

island about two miles long, and on this is

the last defense of the Russian bank.

On the island there is a postern gate, and

around the town is a chain of fortifica-

tions. Giurgevo lies on a low bank within

easy range from Rustchuck, and is so

protected that a few days' bombardment

will lay it in ashes. The Russians have

planted batteries on this island, and also

above Giurgevo, directly opposite Rust-

chuck.

ACROSS THE DANUBE.

The Russians at last are crossing the

Danube, and thus far with little fighting.

Henceforth the campaign is

quarter beyond doubt will be one

with stirring details. Scarcely to the

honors of the press within the line of

both armies that the battle is

permitted to know but little of what is

really going on. Scarcely less rigid is the

A RUSSIAN DARE-DEVIL.

Among the officers on the Grand Duke's

staff is a tall, handsome man with a

slender, active figure, a clear blue eye,

a large, prominent, well-shaped nose, and

a face young enough for a second

lieutenant. It is supposed that the

General in the Russian army, the

conqueror of Khokand. He has the

reputation, even among the Russians, of being

a man who would risk his own

life and those of his troops without the

slightest regard for consequences. During

the war which resulted in the conquest of

Khokand, a Russian detachment of eight

hundred men, with four hundred

Cossacks, was compelled to retreat before

superior force of the enemy. General

Trubetzkoy decided upon a night attack, and

confided his plan to Col. Stokoloff, then

his chief of staff.

The latter entered into the plan with

great enthusiasm, and proposed to lead

the attacking column himself, and to take

only one hundred and fifty Cossacks.

Stokoloff, having reconnoitered the ground,

perceived that the Khokandians had

occupied within a mile and a half of the

Russians in a narrow plain, which gave

every facility for the maneuvering of

cavalry. At midnight he took his one

hundred and fifty Cossacks, divided them

THE INTERNAL REVENUE SANCER.

The *News*, publishing the letter of the Hon. W. M. Robbins, advocates the abolition of the internal revenue system. We apprehend that it asks too much when the country struggles under the enormous load of National Debt, and when every resource is taxed to meet its obligations. A system of taxation is inevitable to provide for outside of import duties and other contingent sources of revenue, the demands on the public credit.

Nevertheless, what may be accepted as a necessary and unavoidable addition may be spared of half its onerousness by reform in the administration of the revenue laws. They may be administered honestly, and then the burden of taxes may be reduced one-half. They may be enforced humanely, and then they will cease to be regarded as a hostile intrusion. They may be levied with judgment, and then they will cease to bear with unfair discrimination upon special industries.

But they are not administered honestly; and the people are plundered that a swarm of pampered officials may live in luxury, or that partisan politics may strengthen its power by diversion of money, levied for the support of the government, to party uses.

They are not administered humanely; and a swarm of spies and informers, of officials and their satellites, backed up by federal authority, ravage the country in the insolence of power, converting the collection of taxes into a predatory warfare, and investing their movements with all the horrors of hostile invasion.

They are not administered with judgment; and taxes are laid with a discriminating partiality upon the products of the soil, imposing grievous and unequal burdens upon a class which is the foundation rock of all national wealth; and making certain producers and industries bear a disproportionate load of taxation, and making one special Southern staple, a favorite subject of punitive imposition; thereby giving a sectional character to a system which should be as broad as the national domain.

And so from want of honesty in collection, and from want of humanity in enforcement, and from want of judgment in imposition, the whole internal revenue system is hateful to the people. It will be the subject of irreconcilable conflict. It will be the people in hostility against an alien invader; a society because it introduces the infamous machinery of spies and informers, the natural growth of the corrupt and despotic governments of the old world among race, fraud, and slaughter, substituting treachery for unsuspecting confidence, and generating suspicion to replace truthfulness; and it keeps up a feeling of irritation utterly subversive of that attachment to government which it should be the aim of every law to foster.

If the system cannot be repealed, that is, the levy of the internal revenue tax, still it may be so modified as to be effective without being offensive. The machinery may be changed, the present instruments displaced. The suggestion of Mr. Robbins is practical and wise. Let the distiller (and the tobacco manufacturer too) list his products for taxation to some official sitting at the Court House of his county, at certain stated periods for this business, swearing to his statement, and made liable for perjury for falsity swearing in regard to it, and for double tax for not fitting.

Our people are not dishonest when taxed, and we do not doubt double the money would now reach the Treasury, than is now suffered to pass through the hands of the present collectors.

Let the ideas of Mr. Robbins be pushed. Since the above was in type, we have seen the letter of Hon. A. M. Woodruff in the *News* of the 6th inst., confirming our view as to the impracticability of abolishing the internal revenue system.

The *Herald* published the obituary of the Democratic party one day; the next day it turned round and slaughtered the Republican party. Is it now going to breathe the breath of life into that new party? That new party moves but sluggishly; it waits for the Prometheus fire of the *Herald*. It will never get to its feet if our liberal friends wait any longer. They blow warm into it one day, and cold into it the next; they set it up, and then knock it down; liberal to-day, conservative to-morrow. Do give the new party a living chance.

Gov. Hampton likes Hayes and the Raleigh *Register* likes Hampton. It nominates him for Vice-President on the ticket with Grant. Is the *Register* a liberal?

Judge Boston files this Fall circuit for the judicial District.

DEATH OF JUDGE BAILEY.

We learn with great regret that this distinguished gentleman died near Asheville on the 1st inst. The intelligence is received here with heartfelt sadness, for he was a resident of Hillsboro for a period long enough to render him to some extent a familiar acquaintance. He was a man of high character, and his death is a loss to the community.

Judge Bailey was born in Pasquotank county on the 13th of August 1795, and was therefore not quite 82 years old at the time of his death. He was a member of the House of Commons from his native county, and twice represented it in the Senate. He pursued his professional studies with success and distinction, and in 1836 was rewarded by elevation to the Bench.

We believe it was in 1842 that he removed to Hillsboro, occupying the house on the South side of the street now the property of Judge Massey, and lived here respected and beloved, until his children having grown up married, or embarking on their own tide of fortune, he determined to remove to Naumoke, which he did about the beginning of the war, settling near the Black Mountains, where for a few years he lived, opening a law school, and conducting a small farm. His last years were never very flourishing owing in a great degree to his incurable lameness, and the removal from society with other causes, induced his removal to Asheville. He resigned his judicial commission in 1863, and the remainder of his life was passed mostly in Asheville, and within the past few years, in the pursuit of his original profession.

Judge Bailey was eminently a gentleman, high toned, courteous and affable; pure and incorruptible, furnishing to society a beautiful model of all that was excellent in character and polished in manners, and adding to what is purely estimable in the eyes of the world, the finishing graces of an exemplary christian walk.

The fight between Mr. Winstead and his adversaries, Dr. Wheeler, Louis Hanes, and Henderson still goes on unrelentingly. They seem to conclude that Winstead is out of the way altogether, and therefore go for each other with a vim that is pleasant to look on. Hanes goes for Henderson with one of those old weapons that, in Democratic hands, the radicals charged to be false; but now it is Hanes' turn, it is expected to prove a perfect executioner.

In the mean time, Mr. Winstead is idle, and if a popular expression of opinion is worth anything, Henry Hanes is a man fit to be shaking the opinion of the President. Being, as our friends, the liberals, call us, a Bourbon, we will not give advice. Only we will say, he may go farther and fare worse; and will be as wise in recanting in this case as he was in Hyman's. Mr. Winstead's friends think him an honest man. We question if Hyman's friends could speak very earnestly on that point.

A meeting last week held at Haxboro without respect to party, gave unqualified endorsement to the capacity and integrity of Mr. Winstead; all but Mr. H. T. Jordan. And he is right. It is none of our right. Let the Republicans settle their own squabbles. Is a choice of evils we may have some opinions, but we do not see the need to express them.

The *News* is delighted with the endorsement by "distinguished generals" of its mission in the service of peace. The people want moderation; the people want peace. So they do. So do we and we don't think the *News* is the ugliest champion of this blood consideration. Only we don't think it is to be obtained by forgetfulness of the past, nor jeopardized by holding to principles. We have not yet found that the people are more apprehensive of tameness at the hands of those who withhold their recognition of the moral or legal right of Hayes to the Presidency, than at the hands of those who accept with satisfaction the results of fraud, which, unadmitted, will do more to open the way for future and no distant disturbance of peace, than the moral resistance the "bourbon" press is now opposing to it.

And the time is not far distant when that fraud will be exposed so amply that the "liberal" organs will make haste to obliterate the tracks of their spine-serving policy.

The North State Press rightly forecasts the future, when, speaking of our liberal friends, and their abuse of those who do not flatter their faces to the floor to adoration of the man they cannot respect, it adds: "Bourbons forsooth, because we have no doubts of repining over a vile fraud and no means to sing in commemoration of a bargain that will yet come back to plague all that had a hand in it; and all who approve of it too, and accept its results as wise policy."

A VINDICTIVE CONCLUSION.

We learn from the *Washington Post* (we have not seen it elsewhere, not having access to many Northern exchanges) that under the examination conducted to inquire into the causes of the loss of the steamer City of San Francisco, commanded by Capt. James I. Waddell, the Committee has been notified by the United States Inspector of hulls and boilers that the certificate as Captain in the Merchant service has been withdrawn for one year; this conveying a sentence of condemnation for unseamanlike qualities.

In the whole range of marine disasters, there occurs none so complete as the destruction of vessels against which no skill, no prudence, no foresight could guard, as the wreck of the City of San Francisco. On a trade daily traversed with safety, after observations and inquiries made, the ship in its ordinary course, suddenly encountered the unknown danger and received her death wound. After that event, the command and earnest testimony of all on board demonstrated a promptness of action, a wisdom of judgment, a promptness and courage of resources that are found only in the best commander, able to infuse his own spirit into those under his protection, enforcing discipline in the hour of danger, when discipline was safety, and controlling panic, where panic was death. The result was escape to all, with little if any property did go to the bottom.

It is not going too far to say that the indifference that met Capt. Waddell when he first appeared with his ship in the waters of San Francisco Bay, which had prepared for him, if it could have been effected, an arrest as a felon in the harbor of Honolulu, which was effected in depriving him of the command of his ship for one trip, and which was never weary in providing obstacles in his progress, until making itself found it prudent to hide its time under the form of popularity and usefulness, the mere growth of transient notoriety, to the loss of the ship.

Now that investigation has befell Capt. Waddell, that malice again turns its head, and avails him, not truly as the negligent or culpable officer of a merchant steamer, but as the hated commander of the rebel cruiser *Shenandoah*. Her very wreck in the Pacific has furnished marks to revengeful memories; and while the leader in that national crime lives, and is unpunished, but hunted and despised, the suggestion of a similar crime will haunt his path to the grave.

The withdrawal of the certificate of the City of San Francisco, with professional incapacity, and of course this does not affect present employment. The *Star* speaks of no appeal to be made. If so, then the general opinion of the Officers of the U. S. States ships of war at the time near the scene of the disaster will overwhelm the partial and vindictive conclusions of the body of examination, and show how much of sectional feeling or revengeful motive is hidden beneath the thin veil of official duty.

As this condemnation is the act of a tribunal setting under the authority of the General Government, we call upon Southern members of Congress to demand a rehearing of the case, and a reversal of a decision so subversive to justice, offensive to right public opinion, and so palpably in contradiction to unimpeachable testimony.

A letter received here from Capt. Waddell, since the above was written, dated June 26th, gives information that the Board of hulls and boilers may have selected as indicated by the *Star*; but adding that the conduct is warmly sustained by public opinion, and that he has the increased confidence of the Company, of which he has been a servant; which confidence is likely to be shown in a comprehensive and satisfactory way.

The ideas and the principles that have given peace and quiet to the South are Democratic principles. The instrument that has put them in practice is called the Republican Party. But they would have better enforced by a Democratic President. They are confirmed as sound and true; and we may be pardoned if we derive satisfaction in enjoying their exercise to this day, mixed up with so much of the old leaven of the Republican party, than if the party had the full fruits of a victory manfully and honestly won, and shamefully and fraudulently made abortive.

The Raleigh *Observer*, just in its praise of Judge Blair's vigorous criticism of the Electoral Commission, makes the Judge to state in an old man. It will not please him to be pushed on now, the subject of examination. He is 60 years old. He is only 60, being born on Jan. 10th, 1816, is enough for more of the service he has done for the Nation.

The *Register* nominated Grant for President in 1860. General Grant knew how to kill. Will Doctor Grant know how to cure?

THE TURKISH ARMY.

Constantinople dispatch says: "For the present the peace party is powerful." A Post's St. Petersburg special reports that two confederates have undertaken the construction, within three months, of a railway connecting Redoubt and Bender with Odessa. The Post has a dispatch from Bucharest stating that 2,000 Roumanians have crossed the Danube at Cetate.

The Governor of Krasnovodsk telegraphs: "The Turk on Monday drove 10,000 Roumanians from their position at Kara Kallia."

Reuters' Krasnovodsk telegrams confirm the foregoing. Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says: "The taking of Timova, which has not yet been officially announced, is a great triumph for the Russian army. As from Timova radiate several roads, the Russian army is enabled to move rapidly in all directions. The Russian attack on the Bulgarians at the Balkans, which was repulsed, was merely a feint, to make the Bulgarians believe that the Russian army was about to move against them."

The *Times* correspondent at Bucharest states that the Russian army is now in a position to move against the Bulgarians. The Russian army is now in a position to move against the Bulgarians. The Russian army is now in a position to move against the Bulgarians.

A special dispatch to the *Times* contains the following, which coincides with the news received from other quarters, since the affair at Zerna: "The Turks have sent out scouts in every direction, who have brought in intelligence that the Russian army were retreating both on the road from Soghiana and that in the Kephastia Valley."

Various reports to the London papers, notably the *Daily News*, from Krasnovodsk, state that the signs of peace are almost certain in consequence of the Turkish success. The *Times* correspondent at Constantinople is abundant, and it is probable that the Turkish army is now in a position to move against the Bulgarians.

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Dr. A. N. Robertson.
Surgeon Dentist.
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WILL spend the fourth week of each month at Greensboro, N. C. Orders left with Charles M. Foster will be promptly attended to. May 27th.

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Attorney at Law,
HILLSBORO, N. C.

Calderhead
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WILKINSON
The next session of this school will be held from the 1st of September to the 1st of May. For particulars address
BROWER & BRANSHAW,
Caldwell, N. C.

1. DON'T BUY YOUR DRY GOODS
until you have examined our Stock, as
we offer

GREATER INDUCEMENTS

to purchasers than ever before. We have a LARGE STOCK, early all of which was purchased since the great decline in prices, and we give our customers the advantage of the hundreds of bargains which we locate the possessors of. We now offer

Handsome Striped Silks at 72c, 80c, 85c, 90c, and \$1, well worth \$1.10, \$1.20, \$1.30 and \$1.50.

Good Black Silks from 80c. up to \$2 per yard— all very cheap, but we call special attention to

our SILKS at \$1, 1.50 and \$2 per yard;
Colored silks in endless variety, from 1 to \$2 per
yard;
Good Bombé-Wild H. Alpines at 25¢ worth 35¢, at
40¢ worth 45¢, at 50¢ worth 55¢, at 60¢ worth 65¢,
at 70¢ worth 75¢, at 80¢ worth 85¢—also finer
qualities as cheap in proportion;
Domestic Gingham at 85¢, per yard worth
125¢, at 10¢, worth 165¢;
Wash Poplins at 85¢, worth 125¢, at 100¢, worth
145¢, at 125¢, worth 165¢, at 150¢, worth 205¢;
Printed Domestic at 85¢, per yard worth 205¢.

Printed Percales at 12 1/2c, per yard worth 25c—
these are the finest goods manufactured;
Printed Cambrics at 8 1/2c, per yard worth 12 1/2c;
Chevyolt Shirtings at 8 1/2c, 12 1/2c, 16 1/2c, 20c, and
25c, per yard—all much below regular prices;
Real Georgia Sateen, ten yards in a piece, for
75c, worth \$1.25;
**Black Cuchemires, Delaines, Bombazines,
Australian Crepe, Henrietta Cloths and
other DRESS GOODS for women.**

Satin Striped; Muslins at 16½c. per yard worth
checked Muslins, handsome styles, for wrappers
and aprons, at 25c. worth 37½c. per yard;
Victoria Lawns at 12½c., 15, 18, 20 and 25c.,
worth from 5 to 10c. per yard more;
Swiss Muslins from 10 to 50c. per yard—the
cheapest ever offered;
Handsome Styles of Piques at 16½c. per yard
worth 25c.;
Lace-trimmed Muslins in great variety at the

Marcellus Quilts at \$5 and \$5 worth \$3 and \$6;
 Linen Quilts, three yards by two and a
 half yards, at \$1 worth \$3 and four yards by
 three yards at \$1.75 worth \$7;
 Turkey Red Table-Danish at 75c. worth \$1, at
 \$1 worth 1.25 worth 1.75;
 Nottingham Curtain Leases at 16%, 20, 23, 30c.,
 and up to \$1 per yard—all much lower than

Cotton Mending, one and a quarter yards wide,
 at 25 worth 30c, at 30 worth 40c, and 35 worth
 50c;
 Cotton looking for children's wear at 50c, some
 in which is worth 25c per yard;
 Unbleached Knitting Cotton, three, four and
 five strands, at 30c per pound;
 Bleached Knitting Cotton, superior quality,
 large balls, all Nos. from 6 to 24 at 60c. per
 pound;
 Carpet Warp in all colors, the best manufac-

ed, at 1.25 for a bundle of five pounds;
Cotton Yarns, all Nos. from 1 to 12, at \$1.10 for
a bundle of five pounds;
Gill-Head Window Shades at 22 cts a pair, with ac-
cessories complete;
French White Corsets at 50 cts. worth 75c., at 75c.,
worth 85 cts. worth 1.00;
Parasols and Umbrellas direct from the manufac-
turers at lower prices than ever;
Hampshire Edge—30,000 yards purchased at
the large auction sale. In these goods we offer
extra inducements:

Edging from 4c. to 84c. per yard;
 Thread Throat Bobbin Edging of 25c. for a piece of
 14 yards, worth 40c. per yard;
 Sewing Machine Oil at 10c. per bottle, usually
 sold at 25c.
 Machine Needles for all of the leading sewing
 machines at 40 and 50c. per dozen, sent by
 mail postage paid;
ONE DOLLAR will purchase a **SHORT** manu-
 factured of genuine **Wool-ath** material and pure
 Irish Linen—only to be launched before
 winter. These

We have also a *Little* other special bargain, and in conclusion will state that we keep the largest, best assorted, and cheapest stock of
Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, and Notions
in this State—all of which we sell at *very low* prices for cash. We have out one price to all, so a child can purchase as low as an adult, and those who are not judges can buy a cheap as an expert. With these advantages to attract

we trust to receive a liberal share of their patronage. Orders will receive prompt attention; goods sent by express, mail, or otherwise as directed upon the receipt of the money or its equivalent. In ordering goods by mail enclose the amount necessary for postage, which is 1-10 per ounce.

LEVY BROTHERS,
1017 and 1019 Main street,
RICHMOND, VA.

May 16.

**CALL AT THE
DURHAM
HARDWARE STORE.**

SECURE BARGAINS!!

HAVING secured a FIRST CLASS TIN & SHEET IRON WORKMAN, I am now prepared to do all kinds of work in that line at the following low prices:
Tobacco Shapes, all sizes, 1 XX, or 2 cross Tin, 40 cents each.

Tin Roofing 8 cents per square foot.
Guttering 16 2-3 cents running foot.
Flue Sheet Iron in bundles 6 cts per lb.
Flue Sheet Iron Pipe 8 cents per lb.
Old North State Cooking Stove No. 10,
\$10; 9, \$50; 8, \$264 7, \$22; 6, \$14,
complete, with 30 pieces Furniture,
and every STOVE warranted to give

I am sole agent for PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL,
will burn in any lamp, and is absolutely safe.
LAMP, CHIMNEYS, WICKS and a fulling of
Hardware
At
C. A. Hart's,
May 28. Main Street, Durham, N. C.

W. MAULEN,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN ALL
KINDS OF
Gold and Silver Ware,
MASONIC JEWELS.
HAIR JEWELRY

WATCHES. CLOCKS. &c.
Watch Repairing and Engraving promptly executed.
Seals, etc., made to order.
RALEIGH, N. C.
march 28. Opposite the Market Place.

